

further restrictions that apply to the manufacture of an eligible flavor.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

OBSCURATION DETERMINATION

§ 19.346 Determining obscuration.

A proprietor may determine, as provided in § 30.32 of this chapter, the proof obscuration of spirits to be bottled on the basis of a representative sample taken from a storage tank before the transfer of the spirits to the processing account or from a tank after the spirits have been dumped for processing, whether or not combined with other alcoholic ingredients. The obscuration will be determined after the sample has been reduced to within one degree of bottling proof. Only water may be added to a lot of spirits to be bottled for which the determination of proof obscuration is made from a sample under this section. The proof obscuration for spirits gauged under this section must be frequently verified by testing samples taken from bottling tanks before bottling.

(26 U.S.C. 5204)

FILING FORMULAS WITH TTB

§ 19.348 Formula requirements.

A proprietor must obtain approval of a formula on form TTB F 5100.51 as provided in §§ 5.26 and 5.27 of this chapter before a proprietor may:

(a) Blend, mix, purify, refine, compound, or treat spirits in any manner which results in a change of character, composition, class, or type of the spirits, including redistillation as provided in § 19.314; or

(b) Produce gin or vodka by other than original and continuous distillation.

(26 U.S.C. 5201, 5555)

RULES FOR BOTTLING, PACKAGING, AND REMOVAL OF PRODUCTS

§ 19.351 Removals from processing.

(a) *Method of removal.* A proprietor may remove spirits or wines from the processing account in any approved bulk container, by pipeline, or in bulk conveyances in compliance with the

provisions of this part. Spirits may be bottled and cased for removal.

(b) *Authorized removals from processing.* A proprietor may remove from processing:

(1) Spirits, upon tax determination or withdrawal under 26 U.S.C. 5214 or 26 U.S.C. 7510;

(2) Spirits, to the production account at the same plant for redistillation;

(3) Bulk spirits, by transfer in bond to production or processing account at another distilled spirits plant for redistillation or further processing;

(4) Spirits or wines, for authorized voluntary destruction; or

(5) Wines, by transfer in bond to a bonded wine cellar or to another distilled spirits plant. However, wine may not be removed from the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant for consumption or sale as wine.

(c) *Exception.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) and (3) of this section, spirits may not be transferred from the processing account to the storage account.

(26 U.S.C. 5001, 5006, 5008, 5201, 5206, 5212, 5214, 5223, 5362)

§ 19.352 Bottling tanks.

Generally, a proprietor must bottle all spirits from tanks that are listed in the notice of registration and have been certified as accurate. However, if a proprietor files a letterhead application and shows the need to do so, the appropriate TTB officer may authorize bottling from original packages, tank trucks, totes or special containers where it is not practical to use a bottling tank. In addition, a proprietor may bottle liqueurs directly from a tank truck or tote without applying for permission to TTB if the liqueurs are gauged prior to unloading and piped directly to the bottling line.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

§ 19.353 Bottling tank gauge.

When a distilled spirits product is to be bottled or packaged, the proprietor must gauge the product after any filtering, reduction, or other treatment, and before bottling or packaging begins. The gauge must be made at labeling or package marking proof, and the details of the gauge must be entered on